# Wiley, Rein & Fielding

### ORIGINAL

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June 30, 1999

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PEDERUL COMMANNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

**BY HAND** 

Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 Twelfth Street, S.W. 12th Street Lobby, TW-A325 Washington, D.C. 20554

Re:

Notification of Permitted Written and Oral Ex Parte Presentations in MM Docket Nos. 91-221 and 87-8

Dear Ms. Salas:

Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc. ("HAT"), pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's rules, hereby submits an original and three copies of the enclosed written *ex parte* presentation to Rick Chessen, senior legal advisor to Commissioner Tristani.

In addition, HAT hereby discloses a June 23, 1999 oral *ex parte* presentation from Bob Marbut, Chairman and co-CEO of HAT, and Dean Blythe, General Counsel of HAT, and their counsel, Richard E. Wiley and Richard J. Bodorff of Wiley, Rein & Fielding, to Rick Chessen. The oral *ex parte* presentation presented the same data and arguments reflected in the attached written *ex parte* submission.

Please contact the undersigned should you have any questions regarding this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Joseph Knoll III

cc: Rick Chessen (by hand)

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- The television duopoly rule is designed to promote program and viewpoint diversity in a particular television market
- Currently, the rule prohibits common ownership of television stations with overlapping Grade B signal contours
- In considering changes to the rule, the FCC has recognized that the DMA (Designated Market Area) reflects a particular station's local market and is an appropriate tool for determining actual household viewing patterns and advertising markets
- Despite this recognition, the FCC continues to use a signal contour standard to define the scope of a station's market -- a standard that does not reflect current market realities as recognized by Congress in both the 1992 Cable Act and 1996 Telecommunications Act

#### • The Case for a DMA-only Standard

- Ratings and advertising are determined on viewership within the DMA
- Viewers in one DMA identify with their home-market stations
- Stations thus do not compete for viewers or advertisers with adjacent-market broadcasters
- Programming is bought and sold on a DMA basis
- Must-carry rules recognize that the ADI/DMA reflects a station's market

- Overlap situation often arises in densely populated areas where diversity is already at its greatest
- Consumer living in a particular DMA and within the Grade A contour of an adjacent market station thus generally has access to a greater number of broadcast stations than the typical consumer

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